






# Anti-Dumping Duty on Epichlorohydrin Imports

Source: BS

India recently imposed an [Anti-Dumping\(AD\) duty](#) of up to USD 557 per tonne on **Epichlorohydrin imports** from China, Korea, and Thailand to protect domestic industries from cheap imports.

- Epichlorohydrin, a **colourless liquid with a strong garlic-like odour**, is used in producing glycerol, elastomers, **adhesives**, and as a solvent for resins, paints, and lacquers.
- The **Department of Revenue**, acting on recommendations from the [Directorate General of Trade Remedies \(DGTR\)](#), imposed a **five-year anti-dumping duty** on Epichlorohydrin imports.
- AD duties are enforced as a protective measure under the multilateral **regime of Geneva-based World Trade Organization (WTO)** to ensure fair trade practices.
  - The **Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994** (the “AD Agreement”) governs the application of **anti-dumping measures by Members of the WTO including India**.
  - AD measures are unilateral actions taken by a member after investigating and determining that **dumped imports harm a domestic industry**, in line with the AD Agreement.
- India has previously applied anti-dumping duties on various products to curb low-cost imports from other countries, especially **China**.

## // WTO Framework on Trade Remedies

	 <b>Global Safeguards</b>	 <b>Anti-Dumping measures</b>	 <b>Countervailing Duties</b>
<b>Legal Basis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GATT Article XIX</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GATT Article VI</li><li>• Agreement on Implementation of Article VI (AD Agreement)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures</li></ul>
<b>Objectives and Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create “breathing room” for domestic industry struggling with increasing imports</li><li>• MFN based import restrictions</li><li>• No allegations about unfair trade</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protect domestic industry from imports sold “at less than the normal value of the products”</li><li>• Departure from MFN principle</li><li>• It’s about the “unfair” (pricing) practices of individual firms</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protect domestic industry from effects of another country’s export subsidies actions</li><li>• Departure from MFN principle</li><li>• It’s about the “unfair” (subsidies) practices of governments</li></ul>
<b>Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supplementary tariffs beyond bound MFN rates</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supplementary tariff beyond bound MFN rates targeted at particular foreign firms based on difference between the import price and the “normal” value</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supplementary tariff beyond bound MFN rates based on the value of the subsidy provided by the government of the exporting country</li></ul>
<b>Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Imports must be rising (absolute)</li><li>• Imports are causing “serious” injury to the domestic industry</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dumping, thus pricing below (1) production cost or (2) market price</li><li>• Imports are causing “material” injury to the domestic industry</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Specific subsidies (financial contribution) by foreign governments that are exported</li><li>• Imports are causing “material” injury to the domestic industry</li></ul>

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